



All letters relating to the subscription of, or advertising in, the REPUBLICAN should be addressed to the publishers, as above.
All letters or communications intended for publication, or in any way relating to the editorial department of the paper, should be addressed to the editor, as above.
Business and other correspondence will be sent to the publishers and the Editor by mail, with the above suggestions.
To Correspondents.—No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. What is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of the good faith.
We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

Notice.—The Daily National Republican is now furnished by carriers to subscribers in this city and Georgetown at 50 cents per month.

Amusements To-Night.
GROVER'S THEATRE.—Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp.
FORD'S THEATRE.—Laura Keane, in the Mistake of a Night.

THE ULTIMATUM OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

I have constantly been, am now, and shall continue ready to receive any agent whom he, (Jefferson Davis), or any other influential person now resisting the national authority, may informally send to me with the view of securing peace to the people of OUR ONE COMMON COUNTRY.

A. LINCOLN.

Three things are indispensable, to wit:

1. The restoration of the national authority throughout all the States.
2. No meddling by the Executive of the United States, on the slavery question, from the position assumed thereon in the late annual message to Congress, and in preceding documents.
3. No cessation of hostilities short of an end of the war, and the disbanding of all forces hostile to the Government.

All propositions not inconsistent with the above, will be considered and passed upon in a spirit of sincere liberality.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

[Extracts of letters from the President to F. P. Blair, Jr., and Secretary Seward.]

MONDAY—APRIL 10, 1865.

THE SURRENDER OF GEN. LEE—A PROPHECY FULFILLED.

On Friday last we announced the first report which reached the city of the entire capture of Lee's army. Officers of the Government scattered the same report over the whole North and West. It was soon discovered that the report from the front was only partially true as then announced in the *Republican Extra* in the following language:

"The details of the capture of Lee's army are, that it was overtaken and surrounded, and 27 Generals, and many thousands of prisoners, a large number of guns, &c., were captured; and the remaining portion cannot escape, and must surrender."

In a subsequent Extra we made the following announcement, ahead of all competitors:

"The President telegraphs reports from Grant and Sheridan that the battle took place at 'Barks' Station,' that Sheridan's cavalry and two divisions of the Sixth Corps attacked and routed the whole of Lee's force, capturing a large portion of it, and surrounding and holding the remainder so that Lee must surrender."

At the very moment that we were writing the above, negotiations for a surrender by Lee were going on between that rebel General and Lieut. Gen. Grant.

But, on Saturday morning last, the whole army declares the rebel chieftain Lee to be "extraneous" for attempting to destroy the Union, made the following highly important announcement to his readers:

"The premature announcement of the surrender of General Lee and his whole army, which spread through the city yesterday like wildfire, was the cause of great rejoicing everywhere. The truth of the matter seems to be, General Lee is far from entertaining any notion of surrender."

As Mr. Sumner would say—"there is wisdom!"

JOYFUL DEMONSTRATIONS AT THE DEPARTMENTS—THE PRESIDENT REHEARDED.

The clerks of the Treasury Department, as soon as they arrived at their desks this morning, discontinued their labors and assembled in the hall, cheering loudly and calling upon the Secretary for a speech.

Mr. McCulloch addressed them appropriately as did several officers of the Department, and they proceeded with the band and banner of the Treasury Guards to the President's house, playing Hail to the Chief, Hail Columbia, and other national airs.

A crowd numbering several thousand was soon collected in front of the White House. The President being too ill to address them, Senator Yates appeared at a window and made a stirring speech.

The crowd then repaired to the War Department, where a jubilation is going on as we go to press.

Burning of the Harriet De Ford.

F. A. PARKER, Commander of the Potomac Flotilla, reports to the Navy Department that when the gunboats got in sight of the Harriet De Ford she was in flames. She was burnt to the water's edge.

ALL produces allings.

THE END! Surrender of Lee's Army!

Grant Dictates the Terms.

Rebel Arms and Munitions Delivered Up.

The Officers and Men Paroled.

Lee Anxious for Peace.

JEFF. DAVIS AT DANVILLE WITH PART OF HIS CABINET.

Secretary of War Breckinridge Nowhere.

JOHNSTON'S ARMY CUT OFF.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, April 9, 9.45 p. m.

General Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia this afternoon, upon terms proposed by myself. The accompanying additional correspondence will show the conditions fully.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

GEN. LEE REQUESTS AN INTERVIEW WITH GEN. GRANT.

APRIL 9, 1865.

GENERAL: I received your note of this morning on the picket line, whither I had come to meet you, and ascertain definitely what terms were embraced in your proposition of yesterday. With reference to the surrender of this army, I now request an interview in accordance with the offer contained in your letter of yesterday for that purpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE, General.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT, Commanding United States Army.

GEN. GRANT GOES TO THE FRONT TO MEET LEE.

APRIL 9, 1865.

Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding Confederate States Army:
Your note of this date is but this moment, 11.50 a. m., received, in consequence of my having passed from the Richmond and Lynchburg road to the Farmville and Lynchburg road. I am at this writing about four miles west of Walter's Church, and will push forward to the front for the purpose of meeting you. Notice sent to me on the road where you wish the interview to take place will meet me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

GENERAL GRANT'S TERMS OF THE SURRENDER.

APPROXIMATE C. H. April 9, 1865.

Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding Confederate States Army:
In accordance with the substance of my letter to you of the 8th instant, I propose the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia on the following terms, to wit:

Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate; one copy to be given to an officer to be designated by me, the other to be retained by such officer or officers as you may designate. The officers to give their individual paroles not to take arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged, and each company or regimental commander to sign a like parole for the men of their commands. The arms, artillery, and public property to be packed and stacked, and turned over to the officers appointed by me to receive them. This will not embrace the side arms of the officers, nor their private horses or baggage. This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by United States authority so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they may reside.

Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

GEN. LEE'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE TERMS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, April 9, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding United States Army:
GENERAL: I have received your letter of this date, containing the terms of surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, as proposed by you. As they are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter of the 8th inst., they are accepted. I will proceed to designate the proper officers to carry the stipulations into effect.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE, General.

THE PRELIMINARY CORRESPONDENCE.

The following is the previous correspondence between Lieutenant General Grant and General Lee, referred to in the foregoing telegram.

GEN. GRANT WRITES TO LEE, BUT STILL PUBLISHES HIS ARMY.

CLINTON HOUSE, VA., April 9, 1865.

The following correspondence has taken place between General Lee and myself.

There has been no relaxation in the pursuit during this pendency.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

April 7, 1865.

Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding C. S. A.:

GENERAL: The result of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is so, and regard it as my duty to shift from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood, by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the Confederate Army known as the Army of Northern Virginia.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General,

Commanding armies United States.

LEE NOT QUITE DEFEATED, BUT TIRE OF BLOOD LETTER.

APRIL 7, 1865.

To Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding Armies of the United States.

GENERAL: I have received your note of this date. Though not entirely of the opin-

ion you express of the hopelessness of the further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia, I reciprocate your desire to avoid useless effusion of blood, and, therefore, considering your proposition, ask the terms you will offer on condition of its surrender.

R. E. LEE, General.

GEN. GRANT MEETS AT THE CONDITIONS.

APRIL 8, 1865.

Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding C. S. A.:

GENERAL: Your note of last evening, in reply to mine of same date, asking conditions on which I will accept the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, is just received. In reply, I would say that peace being my first desire, there is but one condition I insist upon, viz:

That the men surrendered shall be disqualified for taking up arms again against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged. I will meet you, or designate officers to meet any officers you may name for the same purpose, at any point agreeable to you, for the purpose of arranging definitely the terms upon which the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia will be received.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

LEE WANTS TO TALK ABOUT PEACE.

APRIL 8, 1865.

GENERAL: I received at a late hour your note of today, in answer to mine of yesterday. I did not intend to propose the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, but to ask the terms of your proposition. To be frank, I do not think the emergency has arisen to call for the surrender of this army, but as the restoration of peace should be the sole object of all, I desire to know whether your proposals would tend to that end. I cannot, therefore, meet you with a view to surrender the Army of Northern Virginia; but as far as your proposition may affect the Confederate States forces under my command, and tend to the restoration of peace, I should be pleased to meet you at 10 a. m. to-morrow, on the old stage road to Richmond, between the picket lines of the two armies.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

R. E. LEE, General,

Confederate States Army.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT, Commanding United States Army.

GENERAL GRANT TELLS HIM THE ONLY WAY TO GET IT.

APRIL 9, 1865.

Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding C. S. A.:

GENERAL: Your note of yesterday is received. As I have no authority to treat on the subject of peace, the meeting proposed for 10 a. m. to-day could lead to no good. I will state, however, General, that I am equally anxious for peace with yourself, and the whole North entertains the same feeling. The terms upon which peace can be had are well understood. By the South laying down their arms they will hasten that desirable event, save thousands of human lives, and hundreds of millions of property not yet destroyed.

Sincerely hoping that all our difficulties may be settled without the loss of another life, I subscribe myself, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

A GRAND NATIONAL SALUTE ORDERED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9—10 p. m.

Ordered, That a salute of two hundred guns be fired at the headquarters of every army and department, and at every post and arsenal in the United States, and at the Military Academy at West Point, on the day of the receipt of this order, in commemoration of the surrender of Gen. R. E. Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia to Lieutenant General Grant and the army under his command. Report of the receipt and execution of this order to be made to the Adjutant General, Washington.

Destruction of the Rebel Bams at Richmond.

Rear Admiral Porter, from the North Atlantic Squadron, reports to the Navy Department under date of April 5th, on board U. S. flag-ship *Malvern*. He says that after he was satisfied that the rebels were about to evacuate Richmond he commenced removing the obstructions below Howett's Battery, and in the course of the night succeeded in gutting a channel through and removed the torpedoes. The gunboats moved up to Drury's, where the obstructions again presented a bar to further progress.

On the 4th of April he accompanied the President up to Richmond, where the President was received with the strongest evidences of joy. He found that the rebel rams and gunboats had been blown up with the exception of an unfinished ram, "Texas," and a small tug, *Guano*, the *Guano*, mounted by one gun. The following is the list of vessels destroyed: The Virginia, flag-ship, four guns, iron clad; Richmond, four guns; Fredericksburg, four guns; Nansemond, two guns, wooden; Hampton, two guns, wooden; Roanoke, one gun, wooden; Torpedo Tender *Schrapnel*, Tender *Patrick Henry*, School Ship. Some of these vessels are in sight above water mark, and will be raised.

Loss of the Monitor *Milwaukee* at Norfolk.—The Rebels Driven into their Works.

The Navy Department has a dispatch from the Commandant of the Navy Yard at Pensacola, from which it is ascertained that no lives were lost by the sinking of the *Milwaukee*. She was sunk by a torpedo in Blakely river on the 27th of March. Preparations for raising her had already been commenced, and there was but little doubt of their success.

It is further learned from the same dispatch that on the same day, March 27th, the army under Gens. Canby Smith and Granger, had a fight with the rebels, and drove them into their works.

The *Zerol* perpetrates the following: When Jeff. Davis went down to Georgia last September he reported that two-thirds of the enlisted soldiers were absent without leave. He is now supposed to be again on the road to Georgia to report that the other third are gone.

THIRTEEN hundred rebel prisoners arrived at New York on Thursday, from Fort Monroe.

Jeff. Davis Reaches Danville in Safety.

He is Accompanied by a Part of His Cabinet.

BRECKINRIDGE MISSING

Jeff's Worldly Goods Packed in Three Trunks.

Parties have arrived from Danville within our lines, who report that the fugitive insurgent, JEFF. DAVIS, arrived at Danville on Monday afternoon last, covered with dust and perspiration. His only baggage consisted of three dilapidated trunks, which looked hardly fit for a journey to Mexico.

JEFF. was accompanied by two or three members of his Cabinet, and the whole party seemed to be in an extremely demoralized condition.

BRECKINRIDGE, the rebel Secretary of War, had not turned up and was not heard from, although diligent inquiries were being made for him.

Stoneman Destroys the Last Railroad Link.

The Rebel Gen. Johnston's Army Cut Off.

Johnston Must Surrender to Sherman.

Information has been received at Gen. Grant's Headquarters from scouts that Gen. STONEMAN has arrived with his column upon the railroad below Danville and between Danville and Greensboro'. He will doubtless capture Greensboro' and cut the railroads around it rendering JOHNSTON'S escape from SHERMAN impossible.

It is highly probable that JOHNSTON will be compelled to surrender to SHERMAN as Lee has to Grant. If he attempts to fight SHERMAN he will be annihilated, and it is impossible for him to get away from him. "How are you, Southern Confederacy?"

Gen. Steele Flanking Mobile.

Capture of the Rebel Gen. Clinton.

250 Prisoners Taken.

The Navy Department is in receipt of a dispatch from Commander Armstrong, commanding Pensacola navy yard, dated March 30, stating that he had been informed by Brig. Gen. Asboth, commanding the military district of West Florida, that Major General Steele, commanding the Thirteenth Army Corps, had taken the Thirteenth Army Corps had met with decided success, having captured on the 23rd instant General Clinton, who is mortally wounded, taken 250 prisoners, seized two railway trains at Evergreen, ten miles above Pollard, and the retreat from Mobile to Montgomery, and had torn up and destroyed the railway track both at Evergreen and Pollard.

Major General Steele, at the latest advice, (Sunday, the 26th,) was marching on Blakely.

Blakely is about two miles from Mobile, in a northeasterly direction, at the terminus of the Mobile and Pensacola railroad. The communications of Mobile are pretty well cut up. There is now no escape for the garrison except by flight through the open country.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Seima Captured and Burned by Gen. Thomas' Troops.

MEMPHIS, April 8, via CAMRO, 9.—The *Bulletin* of this evening says a report prevails, and seems to be well substantiated, that Seima, Alabama, was captured and burned, a few days ago, by a cavalry force of Gen. Thomas' command.

Interfering from Wilmington.
FORTRESS MONROE, April 8.—The steamer *Nevada* arrived here to-day from Wilmington, N. C. Military affairs in that vicinity are promising, and the city is gradually resuming its former business-like aspect. The stores were being rapidly reopened, and everything indicates a speedy return to their homes of those who fled at the approach of our troops. Every steamer which arrives from the South always brings a number of refugees.

Rejoicings in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 10th.—The news of the surrender of Lee's army was received about ten o'clock, and spread rapidly throughout the city.

Immense crowds filled the streets, bonfires were lit at every corner, rockets filled the air, and cannon was fired from all the squares. The demonstrations continued all night.

Governor Brough has appointed the 14th instant for a general thanksgiving.

Reported Evacuation of Raleigh.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—The *Goldboro'* correspondent of the Associated Press, under date of April 6th, states that rebel deserters and refugees report the evacuation of Raleigh.

There is no rebel force of any account between Goldboro' and Raleigh.

The Rejoicings in Philadelphia Kept Up.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—The rejoicings here were kept up all night, and are still in full blast. The firemen, with their engines and music, are parading the streets. The Union League will fire a salute at noon of 300 guns.

The pirate *Mailli* is said to be imprisoned at Havana, the son of George E. Tyler, owner of the *Shooting Star*, which vessel *Mailli* recently attempted to destroy.

SECOND EDITION

FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT.
The President and Mrs. LINCOLN, and their invited guests—MARQUIS DE CHAMBRUN, Senator SUMNER, Senator HARRIS, WIFE and DAUGHTER, Attorney General BRUNDAGE, and Judge OTTO, Assistant Secretary of the Interior—arrived in this city about nine o'clock last evening from City Point, which place they left on Saturday night.

OUR SUCCESSION.

In the midst of our national successes, and in view of the surrender of Lee and his army, we take occasion to announce to our readers and the world that the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN will appear in a new dress to-morrow.

We have no apology to make for this surprise to our million of readers.

GOD AND LIBERTY.

PERSONAL.

U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY PLANT, of the Southern Florida District, formerly private secretary to Secretary Chase, arrived here a day or two ago, and is stopping at Willard's. Mr. Plant has come some way just in time to mingle with his old friends in celebrating the capture of Richmond, the surrender of Lee's army, and downfall of the Rebellion.

Dr. GEORGE P. LORING, of Salem, Mass., is in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN appear at Broadway Theatre, N. Y., next Monday, in *Henry the Eighth*.

Mr. and Mrs. BARNES WILLIAMS open in Boston to-night.

EDWIN FOHNNETT is playing in Boston. JOHN OWENS and Mr. "Golon Shingle" are going over to London in search of a "barrel of applesauce." Shingle's father "blows the Revolution."

EDWIN FOHNNETT, "Richelieu," says the N. Y. *Leader*, "has attracted little or no comment."

MATILDA C. WOOD, (known sometimes as "Mrs. John"), had her annual benefit at the "Olympia," New York, a few nights since. Her services were for the benefit of the "Olympia," (John's) gave a few friends a supper on the stage, which was followed by a dance.

Mrs. JENNINGS took a benefit at Wallack's in New York, last week. It was a grand affair in every respect.

From the Army of the Potomac—Interesting Details.

A letter dated Headquarters Army of Potomac, dated yesterday, Amelia county, April 7th, contains the following interesting details: Under Sheridan made an important capture of prisoners, guns and wagons. It appears that Lee's army was moving as rapidly west as his limited transportation and the demoralized condition of his troops would permit, on the road between Amelia Court House and Petersburg. The cavalry having gained possession of the Danville Railroad some time previous, were not long in discovering his whereabouts, and the Fifth being well up in support, and having built up entrenchments during Tuesday night, preparations for an attack were soon made. The country here is very uneven, with thick woods and deep ravines, making it extremely difficult for cavalry to operate to any advantage.

The 2d division, under General Davies, were principally engaged, and the gallant manner in which they charged and drove the enemy is highly spoken of by those who witnessed it. But the rebel infantry came up to the support of their cavalry, forming in the woods, and attacking under cover. Our men were therefore, forced back on the infantry, but not until a thousand prisoners, six guns, a mile of wagon train, together with the drivers, were in possession of the brave 2d division. Five of the guns were new, and of the Armstrong pattern, said to have been present to the Confederacy from the English Government, and had not yet been used. They are a beautiful specimen of manufacture. The wagons, about two hundred in number, were mostly empty, and were burnt after the miles had been cut loose and brought in. The train was a present to the Confederacy from the English Government, and had not yet been used. They are a beautiful specimen of manufacture. The wagons, about two hundred in number, were mostly empty, and were burnt after the miles had been cut loose and brought in. The train was a present to the Confederacy from the English Government, and had not yet been used. They are a beautiful specimen of manufacture.

In this engagement Sheridan took three hundred prisoners, among whom were Bragg's chief of artillery, the flag of artillery headquarters Northern Virginia, with many other trophies. Major Thomas, commanding First Pennsylvania, lost a leg in the fight. He is a brave officer, and his command did gallant service. They took seven flags, with many prisoners. Col. Lawrence First New Jersey Cavalry, was killed. The prisoners taken the past three days foot up about fifteen hundred, including a number of officers.

The correspondent gives some further particulars, already in substance officially telegraphed, and adds that the greatest credit is due to the army of the Potomac, and its commanders, for the bravery and energy displayed during the series of battles. Some of these men have been marching almost continuously for several days, the Fifth corps making over thirty miles yesterday in their efforts to reach the foe.

The following order has been issued by Gen. Sherman:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, GOLDSBORO', N. C., April 10. The following is announced as the organization of this army:

Right wing—Army of Tennessee, 10th and 11th corps, Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard commanding.

Left wing—Army of Georgia, 19th and 20th corps, Maj. Gen. H. A. Stuemme commanding.

Centre—Army of the Ohio, 10th and 23d corps, Maj. Gen. J. M. Schofield commanding.

Cavalry—Brevet Maj. Gen. J. Kilpatrick commanding.

Major General J. A. Mower is hereby appointed to the command of the 20th corps, vice Schofield, promoted to the command of an army in the field.

Brigadier General Charles Ewing is hereby transferred to the Army of Tennessee to the command of a division made vacant.

Brigadier General Charles Ewing having been promoted, is hereby released from staff duty at these headquarters, and will report to Major General Howard for assignment to duty according to his rank.

Each of these commanders will exercise powers prescribed by law for a general commanding special department or army in the field.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman.

Charlotte Designated as the next Rebel Capital by Sen. Wood's Paper.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The *Daily News* has a dispatch from Richmond on the 7th, saying the rebels have been removing their government archives to Charlotte, N. C., since the 1st of March, and will there establish their Government.

The vital question in making up the next census at Havana, the son of George E. Tyler, owner of the *Shooting Star*, which vessel *Mailli* recently attempted to destroy.

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE.

REJOICINGS BY THE PEOPLE.

Popular Demonstrations at the Executive Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

He Claims Dixie as a National Air.

SEE PROMISE ANOTHER SPEECH TO-NIGHT.

Washington is jubilant. Everybody is intoxicated with delight at the